

identify it with herbarium material collected in the wild. I diagnose it tentatively as one of the inland, dioecious developments of J. sphaerica.

Juniperus chinensis var. arenaria Wilson ex Rehd. & Wils., Plants Coll. J. F. Rock, in Journ. Arnold Arbor. IX, 20 (1928).

From the description cited, and from specimens at the Arnold Arboretum I cannot diagnose this juniper. I see, however, no sufficient grounds for regarding it as a variety of J. chinensis or J. sphaerica or J. Sheppardii.

Juniperus chinensis var. tsukusiensis Masamune Prelim. Rept. Veget. Isl. Yakushima 39 (1929) - nomen; in Journ. Soc. Trop. Agri. (Taihoku Imper. Univ.) II, 152 (1930).

I have seen no specimens of this juniper. The description rendered by Masamune seems to me not to contain sufficient grounds for its identification as a variety of J. chinensis.

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ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE GENUS PETREA. II

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PETREA VOLUBILIS L.

Calderón and Standley list for this species the common names "flor de Jesús", "lengua de vaca", and "adolfina". Conzatti and Sanchez report that in Mexico it is called "yerba del soltero". The New York World Telegram article cited in the previous installment of these notes calls the plant "petrea".

Detailed descriptions of the floral morphology are given by Junell in the reference cited in the previous installment, and other morphological notes will be found in Svensk. Bot. Tidsk. 32: 231. Macmillan describes the plant as blooming twice a year, and the calyx as bright heliotrope in color, "persisting long after the violet corollas have fallen." Popenoe describes the species as a half-climbing shrub, 15 feet tall, with blue flowers, "a rather common cultivated ornamental of the Cauca valley, Colombia", and "occasional in gardens, rare" in Florida. The Lundells describe the calyx as "bluish-purple, pale" or "bluish-lavender" and the corolla as "purplish". It has been col-

lected in anthesis also in September. Hinton says that it grows in the sun in the mixed forests of Guerrero. Standley describes it as a "large woody vine" or a "small vine, with blue-purple flowers, in dry thickets" in Guatemala, and C. L. Wilson reports it as a "liana common in the virgin forests" of the same country. LeSueur collected it on dunes in Tamaulipas; Steyermark as a shrub 10 feet tall on moist banks in Jalapa, Guatemala; Pringle found it "running over rocks on limestone ledges" in San Luis Potosí. Fruit has been collected in September. The beauty of the plant is well indicated by the statement in the New York World Telegram article previously referred to, where it is reported that "Mrs. Paine [a director of the Garden Club of America] glows with enthusiasm as she describes more of Costa Rica's lush plants and flowers, such as 'petrea', a kind of blue vine which she saw growing over the home of the U. S. Ambassador!"

The Bur. Fl. Ind. S. P. I. 36024, cited below, originated in the botanical garden at Saharanpur, India. The Liebmann 11280 cited on page 42 of my monograph as from "State undetermined", Mexico, is actually from either Oaxaca or Veracruz, according to information received by me recently from Professor Martínez; Liebmann 11283 is from Veracruz; Liebmann 11285 is probably from Veracruz; Schiede & Deppe s. n. [Artopaz, Mart. 29] is probably from Actopan, Veracruz; and Schiede & Deppe s. n. [Malpayo de Hautingo, April 29] is probably from Huatengo, Hidalgo. The Sturrock s. n. [Finca Mulgaba, 1916] cited on page 43 as from "Province undetermined", Cuba, is actually from Havana.

Paxton in the reference cited in the previous installment of these notes gives the common name "stapelia-flower petrea" for this species. The Buswell specimen cited below bears no indication on its label that it was collected from cultivated material, but the collector writes me that it actually was. The Jamaican specimen cited may be from cultivated material, but there is no indication on the label to this effect. The synonymy given by Ch. Crevost and A. Pételot in the reference cited is that of P. Kohautiana, but the illustration is definitely P. volubilis. The Forbes reference is extremely interesting in that it records the finding of this plant in a wild state in Timor and Java. A quotation from pages 78—79 is worth repeating here: "On one of the lower knolls I found perhaps the most interesting plant in my Javan collection, a species of Petraea (P. arborea) growing entirely wild in the forest. This genus.....is almost entirely confined to the South American continent and it is of extreme interest to find it, in this inexplicable way, cropping up in a region so far removed from the centre of its distribution. A species from the island of Timor occurs, without history, in the collection in the British Museum